

## Bolsheviki To Repudiate Foreign Loans

Preparing Decree to Wipe Out Russia's Debts Abroad

U. S. Has Advanced \$193,000,000

Even Shares of Internal Loans Held Outside To Be Cancelled

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Bolshevik government, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, is preparing a decree repudiating all Russian foreign loans and loans concluded by land banks and railways on government guarantees. Shares of internal loans held abroad also will be repudiated.

### Election Commissioners Arrested by Bolsheviks

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The members of the All-Russian Commission to deal with the elections to the Constituent Assembly have been arrested by the Bolsheviks, a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says. Lenin, Trotsky and the other Maximist leaders have appointed Moses Uritsky, Commissioner for Elections to the Constituent Assembly with virtually autocratic powers.

### Soldiers and Peasants Plan To Rule New Assembly

PETROGRAD, Dec. 6.—In connection with the reported determination of the Bolshevik authorities to curtail the rights of the Minimalists in the Constituent Assembly, the Soldiers' and Peasants' Council and the Council of Peasants' Deputies have decided to issue a proclamation dealing with the procedure of the Assembly. This proclamation is now being drafted.

### Bolsheviki Disarm Guards; Fear Lynching of Ex-Czar

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The guards surrounding Nicholas Romanoff, the former Russian Emperor, near Tobolsk, Siberia, have been disarmed by Bolshevik soldiers and sailors, according to a dispatch received in Petrograd and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Bolshevik leaders intend to remove Nicholas to some other place, fearing he may be lynched.

### Revolt Breaks Out In Lisbon; Food Rioting in Oporto

### Portuguese Capital Swept by Demonstration Hostile to Government

MADRID, Dec. 8.—A revolution has broken out in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, according to a dispatch received here by way of Oporto and Tuy. Outbreaks also occurred at Oporto.

The demonstration at Lisbon was hostile to the government, while at Oporto the troubles were provoked by the high cost of necessities, bakeries and other shops being pillaged, according to the dispatch.

In Oporto seventy-eight arrests were made and sixty persons were treated in hospitals. One woman and one man were killed. The Governor ordered the closing of all public places and issued a decree clearing the streets at 9 p. m.

Recent dispatches cabled from London to the United States have said that telegraphic communication between Spain and Portugal had been shut off, it being intimated that news of the situation in Portugal was being rigidly censored by the authorities of the republic.

In September a general strike of workmen resulted in rioting at Lisbon, and in consequence of those disorders the entire republic was declared to be in a state of siege. Several persons, including a number of soldiers, were wounded by bombs.

Five months earlier serious rioting took place in Lisbon as the result of a scarcity of food. Anarchist agitators organized disturbances, and crowds attacked bakeries, groceries and provision stores.

Martial law was proclaimed and the military governor, by taking energetic measures, restored order. Twenty-seven persons were killed in the rioting. Hundreds of persons were arrested and taken on board Portuguese warships in the harbor. While the disturbances were in progress the American flag was raised above the buildings of an establishment at the Peco do Dispo, and the place was respected by the rioters.

### Spiders Ride on Back of Flies

There is an aspect of spider and fly relations which fabulists and naturalists alike have overlooked. A correspondent who has brought the microscope to bear on many houseflies finds that the parasite upon that hateful insect is often an immature spider. Too weak yet to spin its web, it makes the fly its winged palfray, and courses from place to place at the will of its captive; either until Pegasus perishes naturally, or presumably until the rider is able to make a meal of his charger. This, if confirmed, seems to carry us a step further in the study of parasitism and commensalism.—London Chronicle.

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## Wilson Message Shows Bolshevik Futility of Their Armistice

Supreme Moment in Russian Crisis Has Arrived With Ultimatum Sent by Trotsky Demanding That the Allies Restate Their War Aims

By Isaac Don Levine

Author of "The Russian Revolution"

The supreme moment of the Russian crisis has arrived. Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has suspended the mad armistice scheme to give the Allies an opportunity to restate their war aims. His seven days' ultimatum to the Allies is a sign that the Bolsheviks are beginning to grow sober as a result of their first attempts at negotiations with the Prussians and that they feel the influence of President Wilson's momentous message to Congress.

To-day it is exactly a month since the Lenin-Trotsky government came into power. Those who predicted four weeks ago that the Bolsheviks were a pre-German group nestling in Petrograd who would be overthrown in a few days by the Russian people, have learned better. Those who warned that Lenin and Trotsky were the Kaiser's agents who would conclude immediately a separate peace with Germany are now inclined to face the real facts.

The facts are stern enough. Lenin and Trotsky are extreme radicals, drunk with the idea of social revolution. But they are not German agents. Kenesky called them fools, but even he, now persecuted by the Bolsheviks, knows that it would be absurd to accuse Lenin of being a German agent. Nikolai Lenin, practically the creator of the Russian Social Democratic party, for twenty-five years stood at the helm of the Russian revolutionary movement. The author of many brilliant economic and political works, Lenin is believed even by his bitterest enemies in Russia to be absolutely honest.

There are German spies in Russia. They percolate every branch of the Russian organism. But it will not help toward understanding Russia to get the idea that the Bolsheviks, who polled 250,000 votes in Petrograd alone, are German agents. They are the radicals of the Russian Social Democracy, and came into existence under their present name fourteen years ago, in 1903.

Have Own Philosophy It is because the Russian problem is so complicated and its possibilities so portentous that all those Russians who have the cause of the Allies at their heart are anxious for the world to know that the Bolsheviks are idealists with a philosophy of their own. If they were not they would have acted precisely as those who believed them to be corrupt predicted they would. They would have concluded a separate peace in the course of the month that they have now had absolute control of the government of Russia.

Carried into power on the crest of an

elemental popular movement which fed on resentment toward the Allies, the Bolsheviks launched their armistice scheme in the flush of their triumph. The proletariat and the army were back of them. The belief that the Allies were just as imperialistic as Germany, widespread in Russia, helped Lenin and Trotsky to begin negotiations with the Teutons, without even giving the Allies an opportunity to learn Russia's demands, as the moderate Socialists insisted should be done.

But President Wilson's speech last Tuesday halted the Bolshevik hand. The President's endorsement of the formula of "no annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities"; his statement that America was not fighting for the dismemberment of Austria or Germany, and his declaration that "the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been once for all enlisted on the side of the Allies" had the Allied war aims made clear at the beginning of the Russian revolution, drove a clean wedge into the ranks of the revolutionary elements. It was plain that Russia was just as unselfish as Russia in the war. The moderate, upheld by the President, forced the radical Bolsheviks to suspend the armistice negotiations in order to obtain a statement from the Allies as to their war aims.

Attitude of Teutons

Another factor which tended to sober the Bolsheviks was the attitude of the Teuton envoys with whom the Russian delegates negotiated. The Russians were under the impression that they were to deal with German comrades, representatives of the German proletariat. Instead, they were met by typical Prussians, emissaries of the King and Hinderburg. There was bound to be a reaction. The Russian delegates returned to Petrograd, according to a special dispatch yesterday, in very low spirits. The German revolution, in which they were placing so much hope, was evidently still very far away.

The Bolshevik government has given the Allies seven days "to declare clearly and definitely before all the aims for which the peoples of Europe may be called to shed their blood during the fourth year of the war." This ultimatum represents the compromise and radical elements in Russia. It is, therefore, to be considered as the expression of a temporarily reunited Russia.

The United States is now the link between the Allies and Russia. A joint declaration by the Allies that they were fighting only for the democratization of Germany would restore their prestige in Russia. Moreover, it would infuse a new spirit in the Russian army.

In the next five days the fate of Russia will be decided. Trotsky's ultimatum expires Thursday. If the Allies ignore it, Russia is certain to follow the path leading to a separate peace, followed by civil war and the destruction of her freedom.

son, aside from his further uselessness in the war, why Longo, hobbling off the steamship which brought him to this port, announced cheerfully that he was going back to White Plains, N. Y., to take up plumbing where he left it two and a half years ago.

Longo told an amazing tale of misfortune piled on misfortune. He took part in eleven battles, ranging from Ypres, on the Western front, to Monte Santo, on the Italian. Apparently, no sooner did he get out of hospital back to the firing line than he was wounded again. Of the thirty months he was abroad, Longo spent eighteen under the care of surgeons and nurses.

Longo, who is twenty-three, saw his first fighting with the Canadians long before Italy entered the struggle. In the first big artillery duel in which he participated, a shell exploded a few yards from his battery, destroying the gun, killing the crew, and wounding him in two places.

Five weeks in a hospital, and Longo emerged as a machine gunner. The sec-

ond day at his new task he was winged by a Boche sniper. Passing over several other battles, whose scars Longo carries—Argonne and Ypres among them—brings him to the valiant stand at Verdun.

Here he fought alongside Bruno and Constantino Garibaldi, sons of the Italian liberator. They were killed by the same shell which wounded Longo. Longo seized the body of Bruno and started with it to the rear, going down after a

few steps with two bullet wounds. It was for this display of bravery that Victor Emmanuel presented him with the badge of honor.

When Italy entered the war, Longo was transferred to its army. He was wounded at the battles of Gorizia, Tolmino and Monte Santo. In the last engagement, about two months ago, Longo was charging up an Isonzo slope, when his leg was shot off by a shell, off that —dtm mhetamh mhetamh mhe

### Delay War Tax Discussion

Congressional Leaders Not to Begin Hearings for Several Weeks

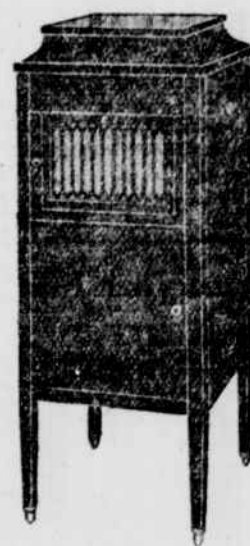
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Congressional leaders, it was learned to-day,

have decided not to begin for some weeks, at least, hearings on legislation urged by business interests to correct what they term inequalities in the new war tax law, especially sections dealing with war excess profits. Interpretation by the Treasury Department of disputed sections is regarded as necessary before Congress can begin consideration of remedial legislation. Publishers of second-class periodicals have arrived in Washington to begin

their fight against the increased postage rates in the war tax act. Repetition of these rates already has been proposed in a bill by Senator Smoot, of Utah. Such legislation, it appears, will be brought before Congress either in a separate bill or when amendment of the war revenue measure is considered. Postage legislation, leaders said to-day, will not be considered in connection with the Postoffice appropriation bill.

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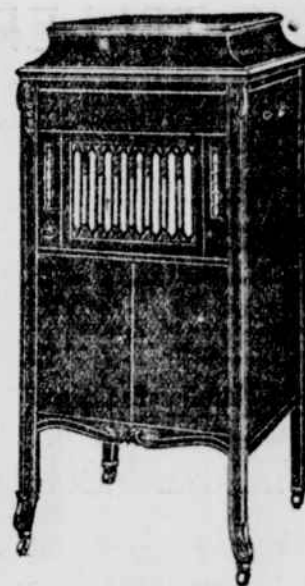
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